

Homeland Security

The President's 2006 Budget will continue to ensure the security of the Nation's borders, ports, and transportation systems with enhanced screening of goods and people through programs such as the new Screening Coordination and Operations Office; an increase for the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) system; additional radiological and nuclear inspection equipment; and expansion of the Container Security Initiative. The President's 2006 Budget will also enhance enforcement, border, and port security with increases to the Border Patrol; continued execution of the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI); improvements to the Coast Guard; and new, threat-focused State and local assistance grants.

FY 2006 Budget Highlights:

- An 8% increase in government-wide, non-defense homeland security spending, including fee-funded activities, over 2005.
- An overall increase of \$555 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is 11-percent above 2005 levels, and a 76-percent increase since 2001. Homeland security funding for FBI increases 21% in the 2006 Budget, from \$1.736 billion in 2005 to \$2.099 billion in 2006.
- \$3.6 billion for State and local first-responder grants and other assistance. The 2006 Budget proposes to restructure \$2.6 billion of this funding so that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can target grants for States, urban areas, and infrastructure to fill critical gaps in State and local terrorism prevention and preparedness capabilities, taking into consideration their threats, vulnerabilities, and needs.
- \$50 million to fund Citizen Corps, which brings together local leaders, citizen volunteers, and a network of first-responder organizations in local preparation and response efforts.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure:

- \$873 million for DHS' Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, which coordinates the Federal Government's efforts to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure, including commercial assets (e.g., stock exchanges), government facilities, dams, nuclear power plants, national monuments and icons, chemical plants, bridges, and tunnels; and
- \$600 million for the Targeted Infrastructure Protection Program to assist State and local governments in reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as chemical facilities, ports, and transit systems.
- \$44 million for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fund its Water Sentinel Initiative to help protect the Nation's water supply. Water Sentinel will utilize current technology and develop new technology to produce an operational water monitoring and surveillance system for threat contaminants.
- In total, the President's Budget for 2006 requests \$185 million for EPA's homeland security activities, a 73-percent increase over 2005. This includes:
 - \$19 million in new funds to develop the necessary capabilities for detection and decontamination of threat agents. This investment in decontamination will strengthen the Federal Government through strengthening near-term capabilities and developing improved methods for the future. Additionally, \$12 million is dedicated to meeting EPA's responsibility to establish environmental lab support capacity.
 - The Budget also maintains resources of \$106 million to continue support for investigation and training activities, technical assistance to States, cooperative research, and EPA's national response teams.

Defending America's Borders, Coastlines, and Ports of Entry:

- \$6.9 billion for the Coast Guard, an 11.4-percent increase over the comparable 2005 level. This includes:
 - \$1.9 billion for the Coast Guard's Port, Waterways, and Coastal Security mission, to fund a variety of high-priority Coast Guard initiatives like armed, high-speed boats in ports with liquefied natural gas terminals, further implementation of the Automatic Identification System to track sea-going vessels and enhance Maritime Domain Awareness, new weapons systems for the Coast Guard's helicopter fleet,

- and implementation of the Common Operating Picture to enable Coast Guard assets to work better together.
- \$966 million for the Coast Guard's Deepwater acquisition project, which will fully recapitalize the agency's fleet of major ships and aircraft, while simultaneously implementing a sophisticated new Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) system. This is an increase of 33 percent over 2005 levels.
- \$37 million for 210 additional Border Patrol agents, \$20 million to continue improving the sensor, communication, and video surveillance capabilities along our borders, and \$20 million for the acquisition and replacement of aging Border Patrol aircraft.
- An increase of \$176 million for the detention and removal of illegal aliens, including:
 - \$90 million for increased detention beds and additional detention and removal officers;
 - \$39 million for the detention and repatriation costs of the ABCI, which aims to deter illegal crossings of the desert;
 - \$8 million to apprehend alien fugitives and \$5.4 million to ensure that aliens convicted of crimes in the United States are deported directly from correctional institutions after their time is served, preventing their release into the community;
 - \$3.5 million for additional attorneys to prosecute immigration cases; and
 - \$5.4 million to expand custody arrangements for non-criminal aliens, particularly asylum seekers, to help ensure their appearance at immigration proceedings.
- A \$5.4-million increase for the Container Security Initiative, which pre-screens cargo before it reaches America's shores.
- \$178 million in DHS for improved radiological and nuclear-screening equipment at our borders.
- An \$8.2-million increase for the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) to support partnerships with some of the biggest American importers to improve cargo security.
- A \$50-million increase for accelerated deployment of US-VISIT at land border ports of entry and for enhanced access for border personnel to immigration, criminal, and terrorist information. With the 2006 Budget, spending on US-VISIT will total over \$1.4 billion through 2006.

Improving Aviation Security:

- More than \$4.5 billion for TSA aviation-screening operations, a \$400-million increase over 2005. Funding will ensure sufficient resources for 45,000 Federal screeners and 10,000 screening devices nationwide;
- A \$26-million increase for the Federal Air Marshals program to protect our Nation's airplanes and passengers; and
- \$110 million to test technical countermeasures against shoulder-fired missiles for safety and reliability.

Safeguarding Against Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threats:

- To focus domestic efforts to combat nuclear terrorism, the Department of Homeland Security will stand up the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). DNDO's primary mission will be to strengthen the deployment of the nuclear detectors at home while working to improve the quality of those detectors over time. The office will integrate domestic nuclear detection efforts undertaken by Federal agencies, governments at the State and local level and the private sector, and will be closely linked with international efforts. DNDO will focus and streamline Federal capabilities in areas such as:
 - Research: DNDO will oversee a coordinated approach to radiological and nuclear research efforts at DHS, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Energy. The Budget provides \$262 million, more than twice the amount in 2005, for DHS research and development of advanced-detection devices to minimize the likelihood of a radiological or nuclear device entering the United States.
 - Border Monitoring: DNDO will work to ensure optimal deployment of radiological and nuclear-screening equipment.
 - Grants: DNDO will work with State and local governments on allocating their grants towards the most effective detection equipment and technology.

- \$4.2 billion for HHS, a \$154 million increase, to address the threat of bioterrorism; and
- \$107 million, double the funding level in 2005, for DHS research and development into chemical agent countermeasures.

Protecting the Nation's Agriculture and Food System:

- The 2006 budgets for the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), HHS, and DHS include a total of \$596 million to improve our ability to detect and contain intentional and unintentional contamination of America's agriculture and food system, a net increase of \$144 million above the 2005 enacted level.
- \$63 million is provided for an interconnected food lab network to increase the size of the network from 21 to 60 labs and improve the rapid exchange of data.
- Early detection of potential threats will be improved through a \$50- million increase for USDA's monitoring and surveillance activities and a \$78 million increase for research by USDA, HHS, and DHS, including research into new detection methods.
- The Budget includes \$59 million to complete construction of USDA's state-of-the-art animal disease research and diagnostic facility located at Ames, Iowa, which will also support the National Animal Health Laboratory Network.

Cyber Security:

- The 2006 Budget provides \$94 million in funding to the National Science Foundation for research related to cyber security, which is critical to staying ahead of threats to IT infrastructure.
- The Budget also provides \$73 million for the National Cyber Security Division within DHS to monitor, respond to, and notify the general public of cyber threats.
- The Budget also provides \$10 million in funding for the Cybercorps program, which funds grants for graduate and undergraduate education in cyber security that will strengthen the future of the IT security workforce.

Promoting National Health Security:

- The 2006 Budget provides an additional \$153 million for the Strategic National Stockpile to improve the Nation's ability to respond to biological and chemical weapons attacks with life-saving treatments and supplies, including additional antibiotics to treat anthrax, nerve agent treatments, and chemical countermeasures through the Chempack program.
- The Budget for the Stockpile also includes increased funding for the storage and maintenance of next-generation countermeasures, including a new anthrax vaccine purchased through the President's newly enacted Project BioShield.
- Within the 2006 Budget's nearly \$29 billion for the National Institutes of Health, the Administration will continue to fund biodefense research and development activities at \$1.8 billion. This includes \$50 million for chemical countermeasure development and \$47 million for radiological and nuclear countermeasure development.
- The Budget proposes nearly \$1.3 billion in investments to bolster hospital preparedness and State and local biodefense preparedness. Included in the total for hospital preparedness is \$25 million for a targeted, competitive demonstration program to establish a state-of-the-art emergency-care capability in one or more metropolitan areas.
- The Budget also includes \$70 million to improve the emergency health care response to a mass casualty event by allowing the Federal Government to purchase and store deployable medical care units, including medical supplies and equipment that can be delivered to an affected area. This funding will also help ensure the availability of health-care providers in response to an emergency.

National Biosurveillance Initiative:

- Last year, the President proposed a new biosurveillance initiative to provide earlier indication that an attack has occurred, and to more accurately determine its nature and scope by monitoring human, animal, and plant health, the food supply, and the environment. The 2006 Budget will build on this progress with a \$218-million investment in the gathering and analysis of this information.